

## What is Kizamu?

- A computer-based sculpting system for creating digital characters
- Incorporates
  - New algorithms
  - Technical advances
  - Novel interaction paradigms
- Focus
  - High-end digital character design for the entertainment industry

## Requirements for Digital Character Design


- Digital clay
  - Clay-like: intuitive to sculpt, represents both fine detail and organic shapes
  - Digital: can undo, script, duplicate, store permanently, etc.
- Responsive
  - Interactive on standard hardware
- Fits into the animation production pipeline
  - Accept scanned data as well as other standard representations
  - Produce standard representations as output

## Kizamu System

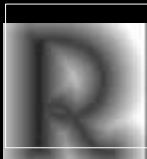
- Objects represented as Adaptively Sampled Distance Fields (ADFs)
  - ADFs can be directly and intuitively edited
  - ADFs represent fine detail and smooth organic surfaces
  - ADFs support fast processing with a reasonable memory footprint
- Volumetric sculpting interface that exploits the distance field to provide intuitive interaction
- Accepts range data, triangle models, Bezier patches, and implicit functions as input
- Produces LOD triangle models as output

## A Brief Overview of ADFs

- Distance fields
  - A distance field is a scalar field that specifies the distance to the surface of a shape
  - The distance may be signed to distinguish between the inside and outside of the shape

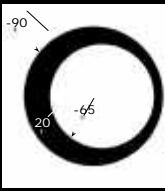


R shape

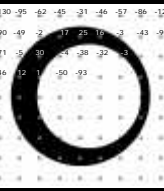


Distance field of R


## Sampled Distance Fields



2D shape with sampled distances to the surface



Regularly sampled distance values



2D distance field

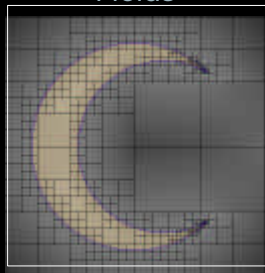
## Regularly Sampled Distance Fields

- Distance fields must be sampled at high enough rates to avoid aliasing (jagged edges)
- Very dense sampling is required when fine detail is present
- Regularly sampled distance fields require excessive memory when *any* fine detail is present

## Adaptively Sampled Distance Fields (ADFs)

- Detail-directed sampling of a distance field
  - High sampling rates only where needed
- Spatial data structure (e.g., an octree)
  - Fast localization for efficient processing
- Reconstruction method (e.g., trilinear interpolation)
  - For reconstructing the distance field and gradient from sampled distance values

## Adaptively Sampled Distance Fields



A 2D crescent ADF and its quadtree data structure

## Advantages of ADFs for Editing

- Represent both smooth surfaces and sharp corners without excessive memory
- Sculpting is direct, intuitive, and fast using simple Boolean operations
- Does not require control point manipulation or trimming
- The distance field can be used to enhance the user interface
  - Guide the position and orientation of the sculpting tool
  - Enable distance-based constraints for carving

## What was Required to Build Kizamu

- Innovations in the sculpting interface
- Advances in ADF generation and ADF editing
- New approaches for ADF rendering
- Methods for generating ADFs directly from range data and converting ADFs to triangle models

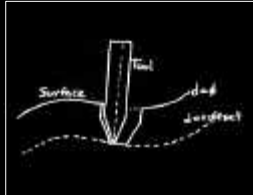
## Sculpting Interface

- Surface following
- Distance-based constraints
- Control-point editing



## Sculpting Interface

- Surface following
- Distance-based constraints
- Control-point editing



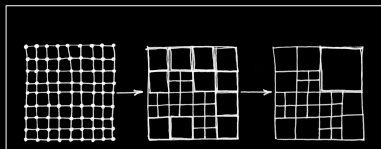
## Sculpting Interface

- Surface following
- Distance-based constraints
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## Bottom-up ADF Generation

- Requires too many distance computations, too much memory, pre-set resolution

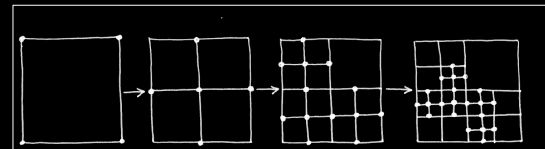


Fully populate

Recursively coalesce

## Top-down ADF Generation

- Requires expensive neighbor searches and redundant distance computation



Initialize root cell

Recursively subdivide

## Tiled Generation

- Reduced memory requirements, better memory coherency and reduced computation
- Significantly faster (20x)
  - 2 seconds vs 40 seconds for a level 9 ADF
  - 7.6 seconds for a level 12 ADF
- More detail  $((8x)^3)$  higher resolution
  - level 12 and level 13 ADFs vs level 9 ADFs

## Tiled Generation – Method Outline

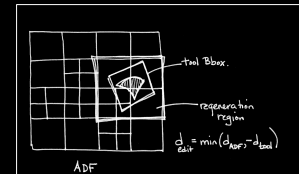
- Recursively subdivide root cell to a level  $L$
- Cells at level  $L$  requiring further subdivision are appended to a list of candidate cells,  $C$ -list
- These candidate cells are recursively subdivided between levels  $L$  and  $2L$ , where new candidate cells are produced and appended to  $C$ -list
- Repeat layered production of candidate cells ( $2L$  to  $3L$ , etc.) until  $C$ -list is empty

## Tiled Generation – Tiling

- For each candidate cell, computed and reconstructed distances are produced *only* as needed during subdivision
- These distances are stored in a **tile**, a regularly sampled volume
- Avoids recomputing distance values shared by neighboring cells. A corresponding volume of bit flags keeps track of valid distances in the tile.
- The tile resides in cache memory and its size determines  $L$

## Sculpting

- Sculpting is localized regeneration
  - The ADF is regenerated inside cells that overlap the tool's bounding volume
  - Regeneration combines the distance fields of the ADF and the tool using CSG operations



## Local Rendering

- Ray casting method



- Problems
  - Too slow for local updates on low-end systems
  - Woefully inadequate for global view changes

## Adaptive Ray Casting

- Adaptive ray casting method
  - Image divided into a hierarchy of tiles
  - Tiles are subdivided according to perceptually based predicates
  - Pixels in tiles greater than 1x1 are bilinearly interpolated
- Achieve 6x speedup (10x for supersampling)

## Adaptive Ray Casting



Adaptively ray cast ADF



Rays cast to render part of the left image

## Global Rendering of Point Models

- Method for generating point models from ADFs
  - Seed each boundary leaf cell with randomly placed points, with number of points proportional to surface area within the cell
  - Relax the points onto the ADF surface using the distance field and its gradient
  - Optionally shade each point using the distance gradient
- Can generate 800,000 Phong illuminated points in 0.2 seconds
- Point models are sufficient for positioning

## Point-based Rendering

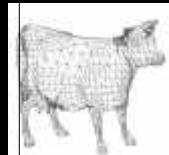


An ADF rendered as points at two different scales



## Global Rendering using Triangles

- Convert ADFs to triangle models and render interactively with hardware
- Fast new triangulation algorithm creates triangle models from ADFs on-the-fly
  - Watertight and oriented
  - Good-quality triangles
  - 200,000 triangles in 0.37 seconds
  - Can create LOD models

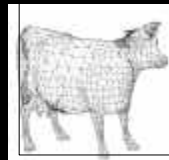
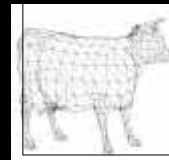


## Converting to Triangle Models

- **Seed**
  - Assign a vertex to each boundary leaf cell of the ADF, initially placing vertices at cell centers
- **Join**
  - Join vertices of neighboring cells to form triangles
- **Relax**
  - Move vertices to the surface using the distance field
- **Improve**
  - Move vertices over the surface towards their average neighbors' position to improve triangle quality

## Creating LOD Triangle Models

- Adapt triangulation to generate LOD models
  - Traverse octree from root to leaf cells
  - Seed vertices in (possibly) non-leaf boundary cells that satisfy a minimum error criterion
  - Ignore cells below these in the hierarchy



## Converting Range Data to ADFs

- Capture 2D range images from multiple views



Range images collected from several view points



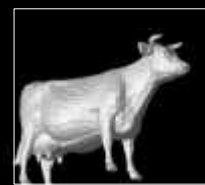
A range image

## Converting Range Data to ADFs

- Combine distances from multiple range images to estimate ADF distance values

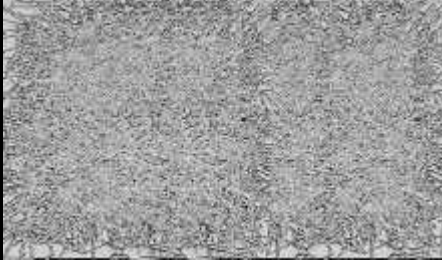


Combine distances from multiple range images



ADF generated from 14 synthetic range images

### Results – Detail



"Boston road map" sculpted with 2000  
random chisel strokes

### Results – Detail



ADF cow procedurally sculpted with 21,063 chisel strokes

### Results – And More Detail



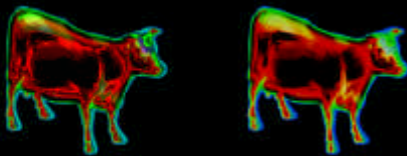
Flowers carved from a  
photograph using  
conversion from  
range images to ADFs



### Kizamu Demonstration

### New Directions

- ADFs provide a single representation for both surface and volume models
- Extend Kizamu to support the creation of detailed volumetric digital characters



### With Thanks

- Joe Letteri
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- Ray Jones
- Jackson Pope